

Lost Twin Cities

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Saint Louis in the Gilded Age, by Katharine T. Corbett and Howard S. Miller. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1993. ix, 102 pp. Illustrations, bibliographical essay. \$12.95 paper.

REVIEWED BY JEFFREY S. ADLER, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Too often urban historians have been insensitive to the physical development and material culture of the cities they have studied. Katharine T. Corbett and Howard S. Miller attempt to redress this imbalance with *Saint Louis in the Gilded Age*. The book consists of a brief text and 162 richly reproduced illustrations. In part, the volume was designed to accompany an exhibition at the Missouri Historical Society on late nineteenth-century Saint Louis. Thus it includes brilliant photographs of physical artifacts as well as an impressive array of nineteenth-century photographs and maps. The second section of the book, which includes dozens of street scenes, is drawn principally from Richard Compton and Camille Dry's 1876 book of bird's-eye sketches, *Pictorial St. Louis*.

The strengths and the weaknesses of Corbett and Miller's book reflect the project's origins. With its roots in a museum exhibit, the first portion presents extraordinary images of Gilded Age Saint Louis. The world of the elite and the middle class, however, receive disproportionate attention. The second portion of the book consists of "twenty-four visual case studies" (viii). Consequently, the authors produce fascinating vignettes about neighborhoods and strands of economic and cultural life, though the text lacks a clear, unifying theme. In short, *Saint Louis in the Gilded Age* does not provide a sustained examination of the city's development, but it does offer a striking visual record of late nineteenth-century Saint Louis.

Lost Twin Cities, by Larry Millett. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1992. ix, 336 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.95 cloth, \$29.95 paper.

REVIEWED BY BARBARA BEVING LONG, RIVERCREST ASSOCIATES, INC.

Lost Twin Cities is a detailed examination of the physical development of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota. The work ranks among the best examples of the "lost" genre, a category that concentrates on buildings and places demolished or altered as a community develops. The book begins with a fine introductory essay on change in an urban setting, then moves on to an excellent chapter, "The Shape of the Past:

Land and Streets," which outlines the effects of platting, urban planning, and other decisions related to land use. The next three chapters move the reader through time in increments of 1840–1880, 1880–1900, and the twentieth century. While the emphasis is on Euro-American land use, lost Native American sites are discussed, providing an important link with the riverfront beginnings of the Twin Cities.

Millett's emphasis on architects and architectural firms personalizes the more prominent buildings and allows for comparisons. But architectural curiosities as well as humbler buildings are also well represented. All are displayed using good quality black-and-white photographs, drawings, and maps. The photographs actually illustrate the text, rather than functioning merely as unrelated depictions.

Although it is written in a breezy and opinionated style, attention to detail is the norm throughout the book. Unlike many other "lost" works, for example, it contains detailed reference notes. The application of criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places, also an unusual feature, will be of use to historical consultants. *Lost Twin Cities* would be of interest to students of Iowa river town development and of midwestern architects and architecture.

Foley & Lardner: Attorneys at Law, 1842–1992, by Ellen D. Langill. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1992. xi, 224 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, index. \$35.00 cloth.

REVIEWED BY LAWRENCE H. LARSEN, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI–KANSAS CITY

Foley & Lardner is a scholarly account of an old and distinguished Milwaukee law firm. Under different names, reflecting changes in managing partners, the large law business has a continuous history dating from 1842. By the 1990s it had 450 attorneys, close to 750 support staff, and offices outside Wisconsin, notably in Florida and Washington, D.C. The founders, Asahel Finch and William Pitt Lynde, both from the East, arrived in Milwaukee when it was hardly removed from the frontier. Throughout the book, Langill demonstrates how the law firm related to the rise of Milwaukee from a small village to a regional metropolis.

During its 150-year existence, Foley & Lardner has concentrated on corporate law, growing apace with an increase in governmental regulations. From its earliest days, the firm has represented many of Milwaukee's most important businesses. Traditionally, partners have played significant roles in the life of Milwaukee, as civic leaders, as board members, and as appointed and elected officeholders. Summing

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